(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2308.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1791.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

(Continued from our last.)

AND be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the officers of inspection of each survey, at all times in the day time, upon request, to enter into all and every the houses, store-houses, warehouses, buildings and places, which shall have been entered in manner aforesaid, and by tasting, guaging, or otherwise, to take an account of the quantity, kinds and proofs, of the said spirits therein contained, and also to take samples thereof, paying for the same the usual price.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall rub out or deface any of the marks set upon any cask, vessel or case, pursuant to the directions of this act, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That no cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, marked as old stock, shall be made use of by any distiller of spirits for putting or keeping therein any spirits other than those which were contained therein when so marked, on pain of forfeiting the sum of one hundred dollars for every cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, wherein any such spirits shall be so put or kept; neither shall any such distiller have or keep any distilled spirits in any such cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, longer than for the space of one year from the said last day of June next, on pain of forfeiting the said spirits; provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to casks or vessels capable of containing two hundred gallons and upwards, and which are not intended to be removed.

And be it further enacted, That in case any of the said spirits shall be fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, in any place whatsoever, with intent to evade the duties thereby imposed upon them, they shall be forfeited: And for the better discovery of any such spirits so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, it shall be lawful for any judge of any court of the United States, or either of them, or for any justice of the peace, upon reasonable cause of suspicion, to be made out to the satisfaction of such judge or justice, by the oath or affirmation of any person or persons, by special warrant or warrants under their respective hands and seals, to authorise any of the officers of inspection, by day, in the presence of a constable, or other officer of the peace, to enter into all and every such place or places in which any of the said spirits shall be suspected to be fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, and to seize and carry away any of the said spirits which shall be there found so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, as forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That after the last day of June next, no spirituous liquors, except gin or cordials in cases, jugs or bottles, shall be brought from any foreign port or place, in casks of less capacity than fifty gallons at the least, on pain of forfeiting of the said spirits, and of the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to forfeit any spirits for being imported or brought into the United States in other casks or vessels than as aforesaid, or the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought, if such spirits shall be for the use of the seamen on board such ship or vessel, and shall not exceed the quantity of four gallons for each seaman.

And be it further enacted, That in every case in which any of the said spirits shall be forfeited by virtue of this act, the casks, vessels and cases, containing the same, shall also be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That every distiller of spirits, on which the duty is hereby charged by the gallon, shall keep, or cause to be kept, an exact account of the said spirits which he or she shall sell, send out, or distil, distinguishing their several kinds and proofs; and shall every day make a just and true entry in a book, to be kept for that purpose, of the quantities and particulars of the said spirits by him or her sold, sent out, or distilled, on the preceding day, specifying the marks of the several casks in which they shall be sold or sent out, and the person to whom, and for whose use they shall be so sold or sent out; which said books shall be prepared for the making such entries, and shall be delivered upon demand to the said distillers, by the supervisors of the revenue of the several districts, or by such person or persons as they shall respectively for that purpose appoint, and shall be severally returned or delivered at the end of each year, or when the same shall be respectively filled up (which shall first happen) to the proper officers of inspection, and the truth of the entries made therein shall be verified upon the oath or affirmation of the person by whom those entries shall have been made, and as often as the said books shall be furnished upon like demand by the proper officers of inspection to the said distillers respectively; and the said books shall, from time to time, while in the possession of the said distillers, lie open for the inspection of, and upon request shall be shewn to, the proper officers of inspection under whose survey the said distillers shall respectively be, who may take such minutes, memorandums or transcripts, thereof as they may think fit; and if any such distiller shall neglect or refuse to keep such book or books, or to make such entries therein, or to shew the same upon request to the proper officer of inspection, or not return the same according to the directions of this act, he or she shall forfeit, for every such refusal or neglect, the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the penalties by this act imposed on distillers for neglecting to make report to the inspectors of their intentions of distilling spirits, or for neglecting to mark the houses, apartments or vessels, to be employed, or for neglecting to enter in books the quantity of spirits distilled, shall not extend to any person who shall employ one still only, and that of a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons, including the still head.

And be it further enacted, That the several kinds of proof herein before specified, shall, in marking the casks, vessels and cases, containing any distilled spirits, be distinguished corresponding with the order in which they are mentioned by the words First Proof, Second Proof, Third Proof, Fourth Proof, Fifth Proof, Sixth Proof; and that it be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide and furnish to the officers of inspection, and of the customs, proper instruments for ascertaining the said several proofs.

And be it further enacted, That in any prosecution or action which may be brought against any supervisor, or other officer of inspection, for any seizure by him made, it shall be necessary for such supervisor or officer to justify himself by making it appear that there was probable cause for making the said seizure, upon which, and not otherwise, a verdict shall pass in his favour; and in any such action or prosecution, or in any action or prosecution which may be brought against such supervisor, or other officer, for irregular or improper conduct in the execution of his duty, the trial shall be by jury; and in any action for a seizure, in which a verdict shall pass for such officer, the jury shall nevertheless assess reasonable damages for any prejudice or waste (according to the true amount in value thereof) which shall be shewn by good proof to have happened to the spirits seized in consequence of such seizure and also for the detention of the same, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the true value of the said spirits at the time of such seizure, from that time to the time of restoration thereof, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: Provided, that no damages shall be assessed when the seizure was made for want of the proper certificate or certificates, or by reason of a refusal to shew any officer of inspection, upon his request, the spirits in any entered house, building or place; And provided also, that if it shall appear from the verdict of the jury, that any such prejudice or waste was sustained by the negligence of the officer, he shall be responsible therefor to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any supervisor, or other officer of inspection, in any criminal prosecution against him, shall be convicted of oppression or extortion in the execution of his office, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall also forfeit his office.

And be it further enacted, That no fee shall be taken for any certificate to be issued or granted pursuant to this act.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the said supervisors, or other officers of inspection, shall neglect to perform any of the duties hereby enjoined upon them respectively, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, whereby any person or persons shall be injured or suffer damage, such person or persons shall and may have an action, founded upon this act, against such supervisors, or other officers, and shall recover full damages for the same, together with costs of suit.

And be it further enacted, That any action or suit to be brought against any person or persons for any thing by him or them done in pursuance of this act, shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and unless brought in a court of the United States, shall be laid in the county in which the cause of action shall have arisen; and the defendant or defendants, in any such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and on the trial thereof give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or prosecution, or judgment shall be given against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have costs awarded to him, her or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

And, in order that persons who may have incurred any of the penalties of this act, without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, may be relieved from such penalties, *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the judge of the district, within which such penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, at any time within one year after the last day of June next, upon petition of the party who shall have incurred the same, to inquire in a summary way into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney of such district, to the end that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof, and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such inquiry to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such penalty or forfeiture, if it shall appear to him that such penalty or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence, or any design or intention of fraud, and to cause any spirits which may have been seized to be restored to the proprietor or proprietors, upon such terms and conditions as shall appear to him reasonable.

And be it further enacted, That the one half of all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, except as above provided, shall be for the benefit of the person or persons who shall make a seizure, or who shall first discover the matter or thing whereby the same shall have been incurred, and the other half to the use of the United States; and such penalty and forfeiture shall be recoverable with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the person or persons entitled thereto, or by information, in the name of the United States of America; and it shall be the duty of the attorney of the district wherein any such penalty or forfeiture may have been incurred, upon application to him, to institute or bring such information accordingly: Provided always, that no officer of inspection, other than chief officer, or officers of a survey, shall be entitled to the benefit of any forfeiture, unless notice of the seizure by him made shall be by him given within forty-eight hours next after such seizure, to the said chief officer or officers; but in such case the United States shall have the entire benefit of such forfeiture.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged, any of the certificates herein before directed to be given, or shall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any false or untrue certificate with any of the said spirits, or shall fraudulently alter or erase any such certificate after the same shall be given, or knowingly or willingly publish or make use of such certificate so counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered or erased, every person so offending shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That any person or persons that shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation in any of the cases in which oaths or affirmations are required to be taken by virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall give, or offer to give any bribe, recompence, or reward whatsoever, to any supervisor or other officer of inspection of the revenue, in order to corrupt, persuade, or prevail upon such officer either to do any act or acts contrary to his duty in the execution of this act, or to neglect or omit to do any act or thing which he ought to do in the execution of this act, or to connive at, or to conceal any fraud or frauds relating to the duties hereby imposed on any of the said spirits, or not to discover the same, every such person or persons shall, for such offence, whether the same offer or proposal be accepted or not, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall forcibly obstruct or hinder any supervisor or other officer of inspection, in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly rescue, or cause to be rescued, any of the said spirits after the same shall have been seized by any such supervisor, or other officer, or shall attempt or endeavour so to do, all and every person and persons so offending shall, for every such offence, for which no other penalty is particularly provided by this act, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any such supervisor, or other officer, shall enter into any collusion with any person or persons for violating or evading any of the provisions of this act, or the duties hereby imposed, or shall fraudulently concur in the delivery of any of the

said spirits out of any house, building or place, wherein the same are deposited, without payment, or security for the payment, of the duties thereupon, or shall falsely or fraudulently mark any cask, case or vessel, contrary to any of the said provisions, or shall embezzle the public money, or otherwise be guilty of fraud in his office, such supervisor or other officer shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and upon conviction of any of the said offences shall forfeit his office, and shall be disqualified for holding any other office under the United States.

[*To be continued.*]

VIENNA, *January* 9.

Taking of Ismael.

AN express from the Ukraine, has just brought the important news that Ismael has been taken by assault on the 22d of December.

Almost the whole garrison, consisting of thirteen thousand men, were massacred.

General Suisarow had, immediately on his arrival, so concerted his plan of operation, that in a few days every thing was ready for an assault; his army was divided into six columns, with orders to form the attack in different places, all at once.

For a long time the Turks defended themselves with obstinate bravery, but they were at length obliged to give way, as they had done at Ozzakow. The scene was terrible and bloody: cut to pieces by the conquerors, particularly by the Cossacks, they had not time to ask for quarter, which however would not have been granted.

According to the accounts received of this astonishing victory, at least 12,000 of the Turks were killed: the only surviving people, to whom quarter was at length given, are the commandant, a Tartarian prince and about four hundred men, who were reserved to witness the bravery and triumph of their enemies.

It is remarkable that all the conquests which the Russians have made over the Turks, have been obtained either without resistance, or have been attended with the most horrid butchery.

This is a natural consequence of the terror which the Russian name strikes into the breasts of the Turkish soldiers, and which the conquerors have taken pains to inspire and to keep up.

The dread of indiscriminate slaughter operates on the Turks so forcibly, that on several occasions, they have not even attempted to resist.

The grand vizier, instead of opposing his forces to those of the Russians in defence of Ismael, as he boasted it was his intention, fled towards the defiles of Mount Hæmus, where he is likely to suffer much for want of provisions during the winter.

In these circumstances, the negotiations carrying on for the support of the Turkish empire, daily verging to ruin, require more circumspection than ever.

LONDON, *January* 21.

Among the multitude of anecdotes to which the Bastile has given birth, there is one that has been told with assurances and circumstances of truth, and that merits relation.

A gentleman and his servant, newly become inhabitants of that gloomy fortress, were often awakened from their reveries by a rapping against the vaulted floor of their dungeon from the cell beneath. After some time, they remarked that the number of strokes was invariably 24.

They had wearied conjecture in endeavouring to divine the meaning of this regularity, when at last it struck the gentleman that 24 being the number of letters in the French language, it might be intended to indicate a mode of communication, by rapping the number of strokes corresponding in the series of the alphabet, to each letter wanted.

Immediately availing himself of the idea, he asked, *Qui etes vous?* Who are you?—and was answered, *Vous m'avez devine*, You have discovered my meaning. From that time they continued to communicate their sorrows to each other, as far as so tedious a way of conversation would admit till one day the prisoner beneath gave the one above to understand, that being tired of his existence, he was at that time going to hang himself.

It is easy to conceive with what anxiety the gentleman and his servant waited for the approaching visit of the keeper. When he came, they begged him to go down; and if in time, prevent the person below from being his own executioner. He directly went away, but instead of returning as they hoped, to tell them the event, he sent a guard to conduct them to another part of the prison; nor could all their entreaties ever prevail on their sullen guardians to satisfy their curiosity as to the fate of their fellow prisoner, so great was the silence systematically observed in that sepulchre of the living.

Jan. 24. The affairs of Europe are upon the eve of a crisis, and the empress has now most decidedly to contend, if she has temerity enough, with a quintruple alliance, from whom she will be competent to obtain a peace on the terms of the Reichenbach treaty only.

The Dutch, it appears by the last mails, are indefatigable in their preparations to co-operate with England in every measure that will be found necessary, in the spring, to adopt. Their fleets will find more work for those of Russia, than the fleets of Sweden did, and the armies of Prussia and Poland will form an insurmountable barrier to the ambition of Catharine, and Potemkin.

Jan. 25. The story is again propagated of the Spaniards having laid an additional duty, amounting nearly to a prohibition, on our woollens; the first of this report was six weeks back, and was noticed by Mr. Fox in the house of commons—it was immediately done away by Mr. Pitt, who declared that no such duty or regulation had taken place; it is extremely probable, therefore, that it has now no better foundation than it had then first propagated, and particularly as the opposition papers have not even ventured to give it in any positive and exulting manner.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Coimbatore, within 150 miles of Tippoo Sultan's capital, Seringapatam, dated 30th of August, 1790.

"The war with Tippoo has been commenced these three months past, although nothing of consequence has yet been done, except the capture of this part of his country, of which we made ourselves masters, with little opposition; Tippoo having retired with his army, through the mountains into the interior part of his kingdom, where it is supposed he will make a stand. We remain encamped here on account of the rains; when they are over, we shall march for his capital, Seringapatam, which, it is said, is strongly fortified. It is only 150 miles from this capital, but between us and it, there is a large chain of mountains through which our army must march by one narrow pass, which, if well defended, may give us much trouble. There is here encamped, the finest army that ever any European power employed in India. It consists of four king's regiments, and one regiment of the company's Europeans, 12 battalions of Seapoys, four regiments of native cavalry, and the 19th regiment of light dragoons, three battalions of European artillery, with 70 field-pieces, besides a battering train. Our camp is upwards of two miles in length, and is a noble sight. The troops are in high health and great spirits."

The pope held frequent conferences in the vatican on the subject of the ecclesiastical affairs of France: he seems very undecided; neither the prevailing principles of the court of Rome, nor the advice of the French, who are now in that capital, will lead him to agree to the new order of things; which, should it be adopted in all catholic countries, would reduce the pontifical power to nothing, and leave the pope only the naked title of the head of the church: on the other hand, it is not at present politic in the Holy See, nor is it agreeable to the personal character of Pious VI. to use harsh and violent measures.

Jan. 27. Further particulars of the capture of Ismael:—It was on the 22d of December that this fortress was taken by assault. In order to assure success, the invincible Suwarrow led out the army in person.

The fierce valour of the Ottomans sustained the charge with obstinacy; preferring the known severities of the victors to the safety of desertion and flight. The slaughter was of course savage and undistinguishing. Quarter was not asked by the conquered; nor, if it had been, would the conquerors have granted it.

About 12,000 Turks are imagined to have perished in this dreadful carnage—the Pacha, a Tartar prince, and about 400 men, are all the survivors of this devoted garrison. Events like this make humanity shudder at the mention of monarchs, and their mischievous ambition.

Such terror does the very name of the Russian troops excite in the Ottoman army, that the grand vizier has shrunk from his once boasted resolves, and, fearing worse than death an encounter with Potemkin, secured his troops in the accessible defiles of Mount Hæmus, uncertain whether sustenance sufficient may not be totally cut off, and his whole power left to perish amid the rigorous hostility of the winter season.

So abased is the crescent of the once invincible Ottoman.

It has been in contemplation to cultivate sugar in the Sandwich Islands, which lie midway in the great Pacific Ocean, between the north west coast of America and Port Jackson, in New South Wales, which are very nearly in the same parallel of latitude as Jamaica, and these isles are both very numerous and remarkably fertile. The removal of the convicts from New South Wales to so very desirable a situation, and the hopes of being able to supply the Chinese markets with sugars and other tropical products, from which empire they are not very distant, may possibly induce our government to consider this subject with serious attention.

Feb. 11. Letters from Madrid of the 8th of January, mention, that the spirit of reformation has spread so generally through Spain, that the government are taking every precaution to prevent its dreaded consequences: several people have been banished for speaking and writing too freely.

Russian Fleet.

The grand fleet of Russia, which is now arming with all possible dispatch, will consist of 36 ships of the line, carrying from 100 to 65 guns each.

The fleet is expected to be ready for sea, as soon as the ports are free from ice, at which time a light squadron will be completed, consisting of 12 frigates, 30 gallies, 30 chebecks, and 500 armed shallops, on board of which 24,000 sailors and soldiers will be embarked.

Feb. 12. Some dispatches of the last importance were received yesterday from France, which were communicated to his majesty at the Levee.

The substance of these dispatches were last night, reported to be, that the duke of Orleans had been discovered in Paris to act a part which was thought inimical to the new government, and that the populace had, in resentment, put him to an ignominious death. Letters were received in town yesterday, by the way of Dieppe, which are also said to contain this melancholy intelligence. It will give us real pleasure to be able to contradict this tale, and compose the minds of this illustrious personage's friend in London.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) February* 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Ann's, to the printer, February 3.

"This morning our feelings were arrested by a most distressing scene—a signal of distress—a white shirt fastened to a piece of a [illegible], with, about six feet high, was seen about a mile at sea; with the glass we could distinctly discover some people on the wreck of a small vessel, water logged and scarcely visible, the sea breaking over her with great violence—we could give her no assistance, having no craft here that dare venture out; the Juno's two sailing boats being windbound at Runaway Bay, and captain Hood having no boat but his barge, which no one on shore imagined could have lived in so turbulent an ocean as the wreck was in; captain Hood however, as an encouragement to his barge men, leaped himself into her, to undertake an office of humanity at the great risk of his own life. The spectators, you may suppose, were numerous. Our distress was increased instead of being allured by the bold attempt, for we expected every moment to see the barge and her crew perish—the sea running mountains high and with an incredible violence; but it pleased the Almighty to favour the attempt, and to protect the brave and humane captain and his men. In less than half an hour the barge reached the wreck, which had now driven ashore on the roaring Reef—one of her crew had been drowned before captain Hood came up with her, the remaining three were saved, but they were so exhausted that they were not able of themselves to get into the barge, and in two minutes more, but for the assistance of captain Hood, must have perished on the Reef.

"It required great good management to keep the barge from filling, having been obliged to go to leeward the Reef to rescue the poor wretches from death, that she was among the breakers.

"The wreck it seems was a turtler belonging to Montego-Bay, and had overset about two miles from where the people were taken out of her.

"You may form some idea of the violence of the sea, from the wreck's being overset and righted again several times."

NEW-YORK, *March* 28.

A letter, dated Au Marint (Martinique) 18 February 1791, *from a gentleman there, to his friend in Boston, has the following postscript:*

"I had almost forgot to mention that Fort Bourbon, in the bay of Fort Royal, which has been this long time besieged by the governor and planters of the island, and which was on the point of surrendering from famine, was relieved two days since by an American brig, which passing in the night the fort and shipping at the mouth of the bay, arrived before morning safe at Fort Royal, with a cargo of flour, but should they be taken going out, the captain will most assuredly be put to death, as were the captain and crew of a Spanish schooner, a few days since for the same attempt."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 29.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, January 1.

"Last week the chief magistrate of Corke (Richard Harris, Esquire) issued near two hundred cards, inviting company to dine with him on Christmas day: The guests till then entertained at the mayoralty house were of the first fashion; but this was of a different description—the distressed house and room keepers. The invitation cards were given to the different clergymen of all persuasions in that city, to distribute among the indigent of their several parishes.

"The tables were laid out with a profusion of every thing good and comfortable; the mayor and a number of gentlemen attended at table, carving and helping the lame and the blind, with an uncommon degree of humanity and charity. After the company had eaten a plentiful supply of victuals, and taken a reasonable quantity of drink, they were severally supplied with a large portion of what remained, and a loaf each.—An example truly worthy of imitation, and which does equal honour to the head and heart of the benevolent entertainer."

By the last arrival from Cape François, we are informed, that 80 of the mulattoes who were active in the late disturbances at St. Domingo, have been executed.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 7.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE, the Faculty of St. John's College, beg leave to express the sincere joy which the honour of your presence in our infant seminary afforded us. In common with all those who superintend the education of youth, we must feel a lively gratitude to the defender of liberty, the guardian of his country, and consequently the great patron of literature. But as this seminary was begun since the united voice of free America called you to preside over its most important interests, and ensure to them the continuance of those blessings which your calm foresight and steady fortitude had been the happy means of procuring, it seems to a peculiar manner to look up to you with filial respect. That it dates its birth from this grand æra, which has placed you at the head of fifteen distinct sovereign states united into one mighty republic, is regarded by its friends as an auspicious circumstance and flattering assurance of its future eminence and usefulness. To the friend of virtue and his country, the rise of colleges, where the youth of generations yet unborn, may be taught to admire and emulate the great and good, must give a heart-felt delight, as they promise prosperity to the labours and renown of the patriot and hero.

Our earnest prayers, that a kind Providence may constantly watch over you, and preserve a life, long, long dear, already, if measured by deeds of worth and fulness of honours, but too short as yet for your country.

Signed in behalf, and at the request, of the Faculty,

JOHN M'DOWELL, *P.*

March 26, 1791.

To the Faculty of St. John's College.

GENTLEMEN,

THE satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary, is expressed with real pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are preferred with sincere regard.

The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (among whom I entreat you to class me) with the hope of an early, and at the same time, a mature manhood.

You will do justice to the sentiments, which your kind regard towards myself inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address, and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youth who are favoured with your care.

G. WASHINGTON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, the best atonement I think he can make for it is to warn others not to fall into the like. Young men in particular I wish to be guarded against that infinuating deity called Bacchus, as too great an intimacy with him is, I know, productive of very disagreeable consequences. A few days ago I, much against appetite, and with some degree of reluctance, took too much of his inebriating draught; and I fear treated some very worthy people ill. But the young gentleman who was proprietor of the house where it happened has, I hope, goodness enough to excuse me, as he was a principal actor himself.

Young men will please to consider that drunkenness is an inlet to all wickedness, for when a man has no reason to direct him, he is prepared for any enormity. It gives every species of temptation power over us by disqualifying us for consideration, and by extinguishing in us all regard to prudence and caution.

It stimulates us to follow the rashest advice of our companions, because not allowing us to reason upon it and incapacitating us for self government, it of course abandons us to the guidance of those with whom we are most pleased, and of those who give into all our excesses. I hope God will enable me and every other rational man to abandon that unchristian, immoral, inhuman, vile, wicked, scandalous practice.

A reflection on the passage from people of less sagacity than those I fear I offended would, I am sure, enable them to discover who I am that with sincerity begs their pardon.

A CITIZEN of NANJEMOY.

March 19th, 1791.

Orphan School Lottery.

THE design of this LOTTERY is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an ORPHAN SCHOOL, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many *poor, friendless youth*, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be *cloathed, lodged* and *dieted*, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to *read, write*, and to understand *arithmetic*, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the Divine Blessing) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the sad consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of *honour* and *profit* to *themselves*, as also of *usefulness* to their *country*; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that *knowledge* of their *Creator*, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious designation, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a *well spent life*, for an easy transition into the "society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect."

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community *(poor orphans)* which has, on many accounts, the *strongest, justest* claim to our compassion, and as our *state* too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of virtuous industry.—As the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope *no arguments* need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and *generous* support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying it to full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the county are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education.—These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, slates, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and bids fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from destruction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The trustees will be men of the first reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthensome; and it will be the duty of the treasurers to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is surely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house, and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne-Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected treasurers. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The digestion of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

PLAN of the LOTTERY.

3311 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

	Prize	of		Dollars,	Dollars.
1			100		100
1			50		50
2			20		40
4			8		32
8			4		32
25			2		50
486			1½		702
509	Prizes.				1006
1002	Blanks.		Not quite two blanks to a prize.		

MANAGERS.

B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, James Mackubin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Stone, W. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Kilty, John Davidson, John Muir, John Gwinn, Walter Addison, Leonard Sellman.

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution—*Dr. M. Pue, Dr. C. A. Warfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burgess, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.*

Annapolis, April 7, 1791.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place.

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Cash given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark. J. A. B.

The creditors of Thomas How Ridgate, deceased, are once more called on to bring in an exact state of their claims on or before the 25th day of April next, to enable the administratrix to ascertain the proportion of each creditor in the dividends of the estate.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for
ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. SPRIGG's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river *Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the New-England *Childers* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE *gratis*. 6

March 28, 1791. RICHARD SPRIGG.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. SARAH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

4w RICHARD CHEW, Executor.

THE BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS

MAIL STAGE,

WILL commence their summer establishment on Monday next, performing the journey regularly twice a week, leaving BALTIMORE on Mondays and Fridays, at eight o'clock precisely, and ANNAPOLIS on Tuesdays and Saturdays, on the same hour as above.—The fare one dollar and a half.

HENRY STOUFFER.

April 4, 1791.

Annapolis, April 5, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man that calls himself HANSON TAYLOR, and says he came from Culpepper county, in Virginia, and that he was set free by a certain John Waller, of said county; but his papers appear as if they were only forged, and by this means the justice has committed him to gaol. This is therefore to give notice, that unless his master or any comes, pays his fees, and takes him away, that he will be sold on the seventh day of May next ensuing the date hereof, for his prison fees, by w3

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

On the 4th day of MAY,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing between two and three hundred acres, lying near Port-Tobacco, within five miles of the great fishery of Patowmack, together with good improvements, being well adapted for corn, wheat or tobacco, well timbered, and good water; there are about fifteen or twenty acres of excellent meadow ground, likewise a good stream of water running through the said plantation, whereon a grist-mill might be erected with very little expence; there is on the land a large quantity of cedar, that answers well for enclosure; the most of the land lies level, and well for manure. One half of the money to be paid down, the other half to be paid at the end of six months from the day of sale.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises. Possession will be given the 25th day of December next, by w3

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, sen.

Charles county, March 21, 1791. 2

March 20, 1791.

In pursuance of a decree from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called REBECCA's LOT, late the property of Rhesa Todd, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near to Ellicott's Lower Mills. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

John Talbott, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by ts

HENRY GRIFFITH.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named HENNY, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 12th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in gaol, so that the owner may get her, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if brought home the above REWARD.

w7 NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.

To be SOLD, LEASED for a Term of Years, or RENTED by the Year,

ONE whole lot of GROUND, in the city of Annapolis, situated on navigable water, with a tenement thereon suitable for a small family, and several other useful buildings; a large and commodious tan-yard and tan-house, and a fine mill for grinding bark. The tan yard has been built within these five years, is perfectly new, and in exceeding good order. Possession will be given the 22d of June next, when the present tenant's time will expire. Any person who may be disposed to rent or purchase, may apply to the subscriber in Annapolis, and know the terms.

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. The season is approaching to lay in a stock of bark and other necessaries for carrying on the business to advantage. tf

February 23, 1791.

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK,

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791. 3

TAKEN up adrift, at the mouth of South river, a small TOW-BOAT, about seven feet keel, and about eight feet from her stem to the end of her stern, about four feet beam, her gunwales broke; she appears to have been in the ice; she has some red places on her bottom. The owner may have her again by proving her and paying charges to

W. SANDERS.

March 5, 1791. 3X

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the particular solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the ensuing sheriffalty, and to request your suffrages.

Having ever made it my study, since being engaged in the service of the public, to render general satisfaction, I am bold to conclude my request will not be deemed presuming.

I have the honour to be with respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

3 MORDECAI HALL.

West River, March 7, 1791.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners of the fund tax, for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper-Marlborough on Wednesday the 13th of April, to make any alterations or change in their property that may have taken place since the last assessment, and will continue sitting 20 days exclusive of Sundays.

Signed per order, SAM. HEPBURN, Clerk.

Upper-Marlborough, March 8, 1791. 2X

The TRUSTEES of the Lower-Marlborough Academy,

BEG leave to inform the public, that the seminary, under their direction, has been for some months revived. This institution was founded by an act of the legislature several years prior to the commencement of the late war, and soon became extensively useful, but did not escape the fate of almost every other seat of learning during the times of horror and distress—They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. M'CORMUK; this gentleman was highly recommended by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of distinguished characters, not only for his literary acquirements, but also for his rectitude of conduct; and the trustees with propriety assert, that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progress made by his pupils, the strict moral conduct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

In this academy the LATIN and GREEK Languages are taught after the methods practised in the Philadelphia college, for FOUR GUINEAS *per annum*, and genteel board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.

This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, situated on a dry and healthy spot, and retired, that the youth will not be liable to have their attention drawn off by a variety and excess of amusements. 6 w

Signed by order of the board,

THO. HARWOOD, 3d, Sec'ry.

Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

Sotterley, March 6, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 19th of last month, a likely young negro man named JOE, about 18 or 20 years of age, near six feet high, well made, and very black, has a soft mode of speech, and insinuating manners; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS. 4 w

3 GEORGE PLATER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of CARROLLSBURG and CHANEY'S PLANTATION, in the said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided. 4 w

JOHN ASHTON.

February 28, 1791. 4X

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. w 6

JOHN BROOKE, jun.

Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.

ON MONDAY the 11th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for SALE, for ready money, at the late dwelling of JOHN SMALL,

A VARIETY of STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some Indian corn, and three hogsheads of cider, household furniture and plantation utensils.

All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

w 3 3X JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Admr.

THE Commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, hereby give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for building the said court-house, and defraying the necessary expences of the commissioners; that two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds are ready to be paid to the said commissioners, or their order, and that the remaining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for them in a few months.

The commissioners are therefore now ready to receive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 25th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants, that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard burnt bricks; and that it will be expected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful performance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on. The commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to David Kerr, Esquire, at Easton, who is one of the commissioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to. 4w

Easton, Talbot county, in Maryland,

March 8, 1791. 3

The DAUPHIN

STANDS this season at the subscriber's, near Pig-Point, and will cover MARES for wheat, corn, tobacco or money; if paid in wheat, at five bushels of wheat for each mare, to be paid soon after harvest, and a dollar to the groom; if paid in corn at the fall, at three barrels of corn for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, two barrels of corn, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; if paid in tobacco, at two hundred pounds of tobacco for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; and if paid in cash, twenty-five shillings for each mare, to be paid when the mares are taken away, and a dollar to the groom.

The DAUPHIN is a blood bay, 15 hands 2 inches high, in figure equal to any stud in the union, and of blood unexceptionable, which the following pedigree will ascertain: He was got by colonel Lloyd's thorough bred horse Traveller, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton;) his great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's Othello upon Stella, out of Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. w 3

FRANCIS WORTHY.

March 21, 1791. 3X

March 13, 1791.

THE CONGREGATION of MONOCACY CHAPEL, in the upper part of Montgomery county, being without a MINISTER, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who can come well recommended for his prudence and piety, if approved of may meet with good encouragement by applying to the trustees of said congregation. w 3 3X

DUMFRIES, March 8, 1791.

WAS committed to the district gaol of Dumfries, as a runaway, a negro man named FRANK, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very well made, and likely; he says he belongs to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, if not he will be sold on the first Monday in May next for his prison fees, and other charges. w 3

3X COLIN CAMPBELL, Keeper of the said Gaol.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber the 20th of November last, a negro fellow named STEPHEN, about 33 years of age, thick set, of a yellow complexion, about five feet three or four inches high; had on, when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt; he has a remarkable scar on the back of his neck, occasioned by a seton. Any person that will secure the said negro so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. w 3

3X JOHN H. BOARMAN.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, near Mr. Philemon Warfield's, taken up as a stray, a small red COW, with a crop in each ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. w 3

3X WILLIAM JOYCE.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor of the state of Maryland, on 12 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge,

ALL the personal PROPERTY of JOHN WATKINS, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young NEGROES, among which is an excellent BLACKSMITH, HORNED CATTLE, four draught STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and some blacksmith TOOLS and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

3 HENRY HALL, Trustee for JOHN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of seeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises. tf

5 JOHN SHEKELL, RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be SOLD, for CASH,

A valuable FARM, containing about

three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient, and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs, and five above, with two brick chimnies at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at PRIVATE SALE till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. JOSHUA DORSEY, the present occupier, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791. 3

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 25

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testators will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

8 w 7 JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co. to JAMES WILLIAMS, or to the estate of JAMES TOOTELL, or JOSEPH EASTMAN, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their highest passing value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

8 w JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791. 7

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.